

BARRE DAILY TIMES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1917.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Mail Matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 One year.....\$3.00
 One month......35 cents
 Single copy.....10 cents

Published Every Week-Day Afternoon by
 THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC.
 Frank E. Langley, Publisher.

Life is just one cold wave after another.

Let the lower lights be burning—on all highway vehicles.

A war would accelerate the operations of the American melting-pot, but that would be poor apology for going to war.

We are not one of those who think a calamity will befall the state because John W. Titcomb has resigned as fish and game commissioner.

Vermont gave Boston one of that city's most public-spirited citizens in the person of Col. Josiah H. Benton, a native of Addison, who died early this week.

The promise that the British and French would keep everlastingly at it on the western war front despite the winter weather is being fulfilled by the results of the British operations in the northern section of the Somme region.

Although Brazil has not broken off relations with Germany, her note to the kaiser's government shows very great displeasure with Germany's attitude on the sea. Therein it gives moral support to the stand taken by President Wilson, although falling just short of the action desired by the American executive.

The name of Tim Murnane has been so long associated with professional baseball in New England and more recently with the writing of sporting news in the Boston Globe that the death of the veteran sports writer will come with a feeling of personal sorrow to a great many people even though actual acquaintance with the man was lacking. Sixty-five years of age and an enthusiastic follower of the national pastime, he was a somewhat unique figure.

If Germany has not lost her sense entirely, she will treat Ambassador Gerard with every courtesy. There never was a thought of giving Count Von Bernstorff any official discourtesy in the United States; indeed, he has been accorded every courtesy which could be expected under a situation so unusual as that of the present. The Washington government will do everything possible to secure for him a safe conduct to his home land. An effort to hold Gerard in Germany as a "hostage" for Von Bernstorff's snafus of diplomatic barbarity.

The fear that the United States will actually enter upon the war against the central powers—a fear said to be held by entente diplomats in Washington—is probably all bound 'round with a hope that the United States will enter the war. That is, the fear is so wrapped up in desire that it could scarcely be found. There are reasons why the entente powers should wish the United States to stay neutral but they are tremendously outweighed by reasons why the entente allies should desire to have the United States as an active participant on their side of the struggle, all talk to the contrary notwithstanding.

The proposal of the Vermont legislators to spend more days a week in actual service of the state finds a ready support among the people of the state as a whole; and the proposal is the more to be commended because it comes without the usual prodding by public and press. Thus far during the 1917 session of the legislature there has been very little fault-finding with the legislature over this matter although there still is a strong under-current of belief that it is to the interests of the state of Vermont, as well as morally right, that the legislators should work six days a week inasmuch as they are paid for a full week. We trust that the present law-makers will see their way clear toward adopting the proposed policy.

The concerted efforts in many ports of the United States to damage German ships interned by reason of the war would seem to indicate that Germany, or high officials of the German empire in the United States, anticipated the severing of diplomatic relations with the United States and gave orders some time ago for the destruction of the vessels in so far as it was possible to destroy them, or at least to put them out of commission. In a great many ports of the nation there were ships of great money value and of far-reaching possibilities in the event of the declaration of war between the United States and Germany; hence, the German haste to damage those vessels so that they would not be useful for American service for many months or maybe never. The facts thus revealed show that the American people and the American officials will have to do their thinking fast in order to compete successfully with the wily Germans either in the field of diplomacy or in near-war. The American people, by the way, have been too trusting as regards the kaiser's good intentions toward them.

BRAYO FOR THE SENATE!
 Senator Works of California and others might be at better business than trying

to condemn President Wilson for upholding the honor and integrity of the United States when that honor and that integrity were most vigorously assailed. It was inevitable perhaps that there should be an "off ox" in this national crisis, and the lot seems to have fallen chiefly to Senator Works to fill the role. According to the requirements of the role, he is doing his work well but not to the credit of his spirit of patriotism. That even a hint of dissatisfaction with President Wilson's course should go out, now that the decisive action has been taken, is unfortunate for the moral effect of the severing of relations with Germany; every bit of opposition to the national course is magnified all out of proportion in foreign countries and gives rise to the belief that the United States is a house divided against itself. It is natural that there should be some opposition to the course pursued by Wilson, but the people who feel opposed could have shown a spirit of patriotism by keeping quiet. However, their position is greatly nullified by the almost unanimous vote taken by the Senate late on Wednesday in expressing confidence in President Wilson and approval of his act in handing passports to Von Bernstorff. The vote of 78 to 5 was a splendid testimonial of real Americanism and it represents, we dare say, the proportion of sentiment throughout the entire country regarding the action. Let it be known that such men as Works, Vandam and LaFollette were the only ones hostile to the attitude of the government.

CURRENT COMMENT

Not War but Brutal Murder.

The official news agency of the German government met the news of the diplomatic break by the United States with an almost tearful protest that the imperial government's threats had been misinterpreted at Washington. Apparently that any one put upon them here the wanton murder of castaway American sailors by firing on the lifeboats in which they had taken refuge after the destruction of their ship was not contemplated. Circumstances attending the sinking of the *Eschscholtz* and the killing of Richard Wallace, American seaman, may not classify it as an overt act of war under diplomatic definitions, but it was a cruel act of savagery such as would be expected only from Dyak pirates, had we not the shelling of the *Ancona* and her lifeboats full of women and children and the incidents following the destruction of the *Falaba* as its precursors.

When the war is over presumably it will be possible to identify the submarine boat commanders who have been guilty of such crimes as the firing on the boats of the *Falaba*, the *Ancona* and the *Eschscholtz*. It will be impossible to put them on trial for piracy on the high seas, as they held the commission of a sovereign state, but there can be no possible reason for not arranging them for murder because of killings in violation of the laws of war. We hope that, whether the United States enters the war or not, this will be done and that adequate penalties will be assessed by a competent military court and relentlessly inflicted for the future protection of humanity.—New York Evening Sun.

Von Bernstorff's Safety.

Count Von Bernstorff's homeward voyage abounds in picturesque possibilities. He is announced as scheduled to leave on the *Frederik VIII.*, a Norwegian liner, which sails for Christiania next Tuesday; that is, assuming that the French and British governments grant him and the entourage of 200 people a safe conduct. But a safe conduct from the allies only guarantees the German ambassador, his staff and the German consuls immunity from seizure or attack by the warships of the allies. It affords no protection from German submarines. What Count Von Bernstorff and his friends chiefly need is a safe conduct from Germany.

The *Frederik VIII.* is also in an awkward predicament. She must comply with the rule of the British blockade or incur being put on the blacklist. The rule has been that such neutral steamships stop at Kirkwall for examination by the British. But the German blockade zone cuts off Kirkwall, and even if German submarines spare the *Frederik VIII.* and her German passengers, it is so certain that German mines will be as disconcerting?

Count Von Bernstorff has discharged his office in Washington with zeal and discretion. He has commended himself to the courtesy and respect of the American people. We wish him no ill-luck. But it must be impossible for him to overlook the obvious fact that German "rightfulness" on the seas is a procedure which may yet come home to roost on more German shoulders than his own.—Boston Globe.

Silver's Sad Story.

Of all the fervid orators who once stirred multitudes with denunciations of the crime of '73, who explained the beauties of the heaven-born ratio of 16 to 1, and who wept real tears at the thought of the cross of gold, there is not one left to raise his voice in protest when the director of the mint casually announces that for the present he will buy no more silver for making subsidiary coins? Apparently not. Of all dead political causes and of all exploded economic follies, the silver cause is the dearest and most completely shattered. For more than a dozen years the mints have turned out no silver dollars, but who has missed them? In spite of all its efforts, the government has been able to get into circulation only a small part of the silver dollars coined. Almost half a billion of them are piled in the treasury vaults, represented by outstanding silver certificates, and it is altogether likely that a part, at least, of these silver dollars will be recouped into subsidiary silver coins and the certificates gradually withdrawn. Still, in spite of its complete downfall as a standard monetary metal, silver has advanced in price like other commodities since the decree of the mint believes that it is too high to purchase though only about 55 cents' worth of it is used in making four silver quarters.—Boston Herald.

For a Federal Probation System.
 It is good news that so many congressmen favor the establishment of a probation system in connection with the criminal sessions of our federal courts. In



Black and white effects, as we said before, are fashion's favorites this season, from pajamas to tea cups, from undergarments to interior decorations.

Black, white and gray are the style to-day. Pajamas in French flannel, soisette, madras and domet.

Underwear—the union suits of cotton, worsted, silk and wool, and mercerized fabrics.

Two-piece suits. Look in our window for special prices on a few odds and ends—Men's overcoats, boys' overcoats, sweaters, scarfs and toques.

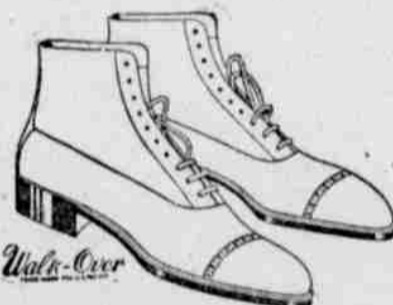
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Many a man has walked out of this store in Walk-Overs, fitted the first time in his life.

Dozens of smart styles await you here.



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our state and municipal courts the principle of probation has been applied with excellent results. The system has come to be recognized as almost indispensable to the administration of justice. We take any amount of care to make sure that an offender shall have a fair trial and to ascertain all the facts in regard to a deal which is past. Should we not take equal care that the judgment, based on those facts, shall be as fairly administered with a view to the future? At present the federal courts are not at all comprehensive in view of the case. It has been ruled that they cannot suspend sentence, and they have not the machinery at hand to do anything else but let the law take its course, regardless of whether that course, in the particular case, will really be for the future benefit either of the individual or of society.

The deficiency would not be so serious if the federal courts had only to do with mature and hardened offenders. Albert S. Sargent, the chief probation officer of the Boston municipal court, says that this is not the case. He reports that many of the persons sentenced to federal prisons each year are less than 20 years of age, and that the majority are under 30. In the light of such a statement as this, it is easy to understand why Judge James M. Morton of the United States district court has been so firm in his championship of a probation system as an aid to federal justice. At a time when the Boston juvenile court is standing successfully for as much constructive treatment as may be possible in the case of young offenders—to preserve their lives for the good of society, not always to injure them so that they never can serve it—we cannot keep from the courts of the nation the opportunity of practicing an equally enlightened policy. The swift and sure retribution of the federal department of justice has long been one of the safeguards of the nation. It should not be relaxed, but its administration should be so planned that it will not counteract its own value by inflicting incidental damage that is often heavy and irretrievable.—Boston Transcript.

New Bucilla crochet and embroideries at Fitts.

LABOR MEN

WANT SUITOR

(Continued from first page)

tion that the constitution, to the best of his knowledge, hadn't changed. He thought that the nominee should go before the citizens in caucus and didn't believe that the Socialist constitution would permit a member of the party to seek a nomination under such circumstances. Others who recalled the stand taken by the party in other years were Paul Bianchi and A. J. Young.

Alderman Reynolds spoke without notes when he asserted that Mr. Suitor would present his credentials to the citizens' caucus as a laboring man and not as a Socialist and that there is nothing in the party constitution to inhibit an individual from seeking a nomination wherever he chooses. S. E. Perry quoted Mr. Suitor as saying that he would enter the caucus if nominated by the laboring men. Chairman Bishop ended the little controversy when he ruled that the motion to make the nomination unanimous was out of order, inasmuch as opposition to it had developed already. Shortly afterward Mr. Alexander offered the motion to make it unanimous if Mr. Suitor actually enters the city caucus.

When it came to nominating a candidate for city clerk and treasurer, Alex Ironside was in favor of waiving action, as he said that the city has a good official acting in those capacities and will do well to retain him. Paul Bianchi spoke of Mr. Mackay as a union man and said he should be nominated. On Mr. Alexander's motion, Mr. Mackay was endorsed. Mr. Noyes' nomination for the assessing board was brought about through a motion made by E. N. Philbrick and seconded by Mr. Ironside. It was Henry Alexander who moved the nomination of the auditors, as mentioned already, and after the ward conferences the meeting adjourned.

PLAYED TO A TIE.

Vincitia and Apollo Clubs Scored 11 Points Each Last Night.

Vincitia and Apollo clubs of Barre and Montpelier, respectively, broke even in the second of their winter's tournaments for a trophy which was played at the former's clubrooms last evening. Apollo won in billiards, four matches to two; there was a tie in pool, three to three; and Vincitia won in whist, six to four. Thus the final score of the match was 11 to 11. A large number of men from the Capital city came to Barre for the tournament. In the middle of the evening a buffet luncheon was served.

The scores of the matches were as follows:

	Pool.	Apollo.
Vincitia.		
Langlois	75	Chamberlain 39
Bishop	48	Stratton 75
Philp	75	Anderson 50
Comoli	62	Shepard 75
Gordon	75	Smith 37
Simonton	71	Ludden 75
	Billiards.	Apollo.
White	89	Phillips 100
Lynde	100	Goodwin 47
Milne	64	Scott 100
Davidson	58	Huntington 100
McKay	100	Long 89
Hooker	89	Mower 100
	Whist	

H. Jackson and Rogers of Vincitia beat Pitkin and Hull, 12 to 9; Cole and Averill of Vincitia beat Brooks and Harlow, 7 to 5; Ballard and Hutchinson of Vincitia beat Wheeler and Green, 14 to 8; Mackay and Perry of Vincitia beat Blanchard and Wheaton, 9 to 5; Love and Mower of Vincitia beat Putnam and Fitzgerald, 8 to 3; Reid and Sector beat Briggs and Hornbrook, 8 to 7.

Callahan and Flannigan of Apollo beat F. Jackson and Cook, 13 to 7; Temple and Dwinell of Apollo beat Sargent and Tracy, 8 to 6; Kemp and Willey of Apollo beat Bell and Morse, 8 to 3; Lang and Shepard of Apollo beat Phelps and Shield, 9 to 8.

The third match in the series will be played at Montpelier in a few weeks.

JINGLES AND JESTS

New Schedule.
 Inquirer (at South Station)—Where does this train go?
 Brakeman—This train goes to New York in ten minutes.
 Inquirer—Goodness! That's going some.—Christian Register.

In the Minority.

A preacher was troubled by a sleeper. This dunder used to sleep through every sermon. Sometimes he'd even snore. The preacher said one hot Sunday morning in a low voice, so as not to wake the sleeper:
 "All who want to go to heaven, stand up!"
 All stood up except the one man.
 "Now, all who want to go to the other place"—up to this point the preacher had kept his voice low, but now he rapped out at the top of his lungs the two words—"stand up!"
 Up like a shot leaped the sleeper. He looked round the church in a dazed way. Then he gave a quiet smile and said:
 "Well, parson, I dunno what the votin's about, but you and me seem to be in the minority."

Reminded of Duty.

He was deeply in love with his wife, but awfully careless about money matters. He started away on a long business trip, leaving her short of money, and promised to send her a check, which he forgot to do. The rent came due, and she telegraphed: "Dead broke. Landlord insistent. Wire me money."
 Her husband answered: "Am short myself. Will send check in a few days. A thousand kisses."
 Exasperated, his wife replied: "Never mind money. I gave the landlord one of the kisses. He was more than satisfied."
 —Irish World.

Asthma Sufferers

relieved immediately by using
 Dr. Stansbury's
 Throat and Lung Healer
 For coughs, colds, catarrh and all throat and lung weaknesses.
 Buy a 25c. or \$1.00 bottle today. For sale by Cummings & Lewis, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
 W. H. DORNBURGH,
 Schenectady, N. Y.

MORETOWN

Mrs. Sarah Howes' Death Due to General Breaking Down.

Mrs. Sarah Howes, aged 83 years, died Wednesday, January 31, from a general breaking down, largely due to her age. Sarah Strong was born in Duxbury May 2, 1833, and was the daughter of Aaron and Arsenath (Phelps) Strong. March 15, 1865, she married George Howes of Moretown and nearly her whole life was passed in town. She had failed rapidly since the death of Mr. Howes last November. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Caroline Foss of Waterbury. Funeral services were held from her late home Friday afternoon, Rev. A. A. Mangold officiating, with burial in the Moretown common cemetery.

Miss Gladys Valentine, the teacher of the grammar school, took the seventh and eighth grades to visit the legislature at Montpelier Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith of St. Albans were guests of relatives here last week.

The W. F. M. S. will meet at the home of Mrs. M. S. Ward Tuesday afternoon for the January meeting.

There was no school in the village on Friday, owing to the teachers' convention held at Barre.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Foss of Waterbury were in town Friday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Sarah Howes.

F. H. Sawyer, Mrs. Addie Sawyer and Miss Harriet Knapp were in Montpelier Monday.

Mrs. L. E. Flint and Mrs. W. L. Wilcox were in Waterbury Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Mobbs were in Montpelier over Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Mix.

Miss Gladys Newton of Montpelier visited her home in town the first of the week.

WEBSTERVILLE.

Funeral of Mrs. Hannah E. Greenlay Held Wednesday Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah E. Greenlay, wife of Donald Greenlay, whose death occurred at her home in Websterville Monday at 6:25 a. m. after a long illness, was held at St. John the Baptist Episcopal church Wednesday afternoon, Rev. W. J. M. Beattie officiating. The choir sang "Heaven is My Home," "Peace, Perfect Peace," "A Bide with Me" and "Asleep in Jesus, Blessed Sleep."

The services served to bring together a very large number of friends and relatives, who were so greatly bereaved by the visit of the death angel to the home of one so dearly loved. During her illness the deceased showed a great amount of fortitude never faltering when death was nearing each day, but cheering the family and friends, who lovingly did for her all that they could to make her remaining days as comfortable as possible. Her loving disposition will long be remembered by those surviving, who are as follows: Her husband, four sons, Frank Watson, James Cummings and Walter Greenlay of Websterville and Harold Cummings of New Haven, Conn.; two daughters, Mrs. David Geake and Miss Annie Greenlay; also her mother, Mrs. Jane Filgate; one sister, Mrs. W. J. Coxon; three brothers, David, George and Robert Watson; and seven grandchildren, all of whom reside in Websterville.

Those who acted as bearers were George Gullander, William Greenlay, Frank David, Robert and George Watson. The burial was in the Wilson cemetery beside the body of her first husband, Samuel Cummings.

Among those who came from a distance to attend the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cummings of New Haven, Conn.; George Watson of Springfield, Mass.; William Greenlay of Lakeport, N. H.; Frank Greenlay of Laconia, N. H.; Mrs. M. Stephenson of New Jersey.

Our hearts with grief are broken. The loving voice has gone.

The sweet words she has spoken. Cheered many a lonely home; But she has gone where there is no sorrow.

Nor pain, nor suffering, And she is happy there.

So happy that we ought to feel reconciled.

She bore her pain so patient. And now God has taken her home.

Where her pain and suffering is o'er And her work on earth is done.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank the friends and neighbors and all who in any way did anything to help during the illness and death of her whom we all loved so well, also the singers at the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cummings, David Greenlay,

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Watson, Mr. and Mrs. James Cummings,

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. David Geake,

Walter Greenlay, Miss Annie Greenlay,

Mrs. Jane Filgate, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Coxon.

CORN GROWING.

Early Planting Recommended for Semi-Arid Regions—Plants Injured Less By Frost and Drought.

Corn will not grow during cold weather as wheat and oats. Corn planting time is, therefore, a little later than the best time for sowing spring wheat or spring oats. However, according to farmers' bulletin 773, when seed of perfect vitality is used, it is remarkable how early in the spring corn can be planted and result in good stands and good yields. Seed of perfect vitality will often remain in cold or dry soils for several weeks and afterwards germinate and yield well. Irregular stands are sometimes attributed to poor seed, when dry, poorly prepared spots are the cause. Fields are sometimes seen in which the seed germinated promptly in moist spots but did not germinate in dry spots until rains came.

Where the seasons are long and moisture plentiful, it is customary to wait until the soil is warm before planting. In semi-arid regions, however, corn should be planted early. With the soil in proper condition it is generally advisable in semi-arid regions, south as well as north, to plant corn before danger from frost is entirely past. Corn planted very early usually makes a slow, tough growth and a month after planting may be smaller and look less promising than that planted later. The early planted corn ripens first, however, and usually produces the larger or the better crop. Because of its slow, tough growth corn planted very early is not so susceptible to frost and drought as corn planted later and growing more rapidly. In a series of years the gain in mature corn secured from early planting was more than made up for any injury from spring frosts. Excellent corn crops have been produced from plantings frozen off or frozen back when the plants were

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from a few inches to a foot or more tall. Corn is not often entirely killed by spring frosts, and if some should be injured the loss is much less serious than that from summer drought or from fall frost.

Early planted corn derives more benefit from the spring moisture supply, becomes well rooted before summer droughts begin, and may even mature before these droughts become severe.

Where the growing season is very long and warm, plantings made at about 30-day intervals increase the chances of hitting the season right and raising some good corn.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank my friends for the postcards and flowers given me during my sickness in Barre City hospital. I also wish to thank the matron, Miss Robbins, and her assistant, Miss Sibley, and nurses for the good care and kindness shown me while there.

East Barre.

Mrs. Fred E. Lord.

Chronic Coughs

When any affection of the throat, bronchials or lungs has passed the acute stage and still clings stubbornly, you should take a good constitutional remedy, such as

Our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

This remedy has specific action on the cells and tissues of the air passages. It cures serious lung troubles that nothing else will cure.

The Barre Drug Co.

The Prescription Store
 237-239 No. Main St., Tel. 613-J

Friday and Saturday at Shea's



HUNDREDS OF PAIRS OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HIGH-GRADE BOOTS AND SHOES will be marked down for the two days. Come early and get your share of these great bargains.

Women's \$4.00 to \$5.00 Shoes.....\$3.39
 Women's \$3.00 to \$3.50 Shoes..... 2.49

600 Pairs Women's Oxfords, latest styles, etc., Friday and Saturday, per pair\$2.69 (\$4.00 to \$5.00 regular price.)

CHILDREN'S PUMPS AND OXFORDS, WHITE TENNIS SHOES, etc., at less than cost price.

MEN'S 1-BUCKLE OVERSHOES
 Dress or Work, while they last, per pair . .98c

120 PAIRS MEN'S WORK SHOES, sewed and nailed soles, Friday and Saturday only, per pair\$2.19

Misses' and Children's High-Grade Rubbers, per pair, 47c and 49c

200 pairs Women's Rubbers, first quality, Friday and Saturday only, per pair....59c

For Money-Saving Prices, Trade at

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"A proper sense of values is a life preserver to the man whose income is limited"—says the Old Philosopher.

Our Spring Patterns of Linoleums are here—the largest assortment—the best quality.

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 THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY
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